(Fig. 1). The plants of Sri Lanka, of which only a few have been seen, can best be considered to be at or near the upper extreme with respect to sizes of all these parts, but neither they nor any of the Indian plants examined seem to warrant formal segregation. The variability of the species may indicate, however, that a more thorough biosystematic study of it throughout its range would be worthwhile and might well prove to be more informative than the examination of random herbarium specimens.

The author of *L. mysorence* is usually said to be Heyne, but Bentham (in Edward's Botanical Register 16: under plate 1326, as *L. mysorence* 1830) first described the species shortly after Wallich (A numerical list of plants in the East India Company's museum 1828) had taken up Heyne's unpublished name.

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ON THE IDENTITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOME PLANTS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

While scrutinizing the specimens in the herbaria of Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta (CAL) and Port Blair (PBL), for a systematic enumeration of selected families, a few taxa were found wrongly identified or unidentified. On correct identification, these were found to have not been recorded for Andaman and Nicobar Islands in any of the earlier literature on the islands although known for their distribution in the mainland India and other adjoining regions of South East Asia. Their occurrences reported here from these islands are of phytogeographic significance.

APOCYNACEAE

1. **Beaumontia jerdoniana** Wight, Icon. t. 1314-1315. 1848; Hk. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 661. 1882.

The only two collections of this species from the Little Andaman Island were misidentified as *Chonemorpha fragrans* (Moon) Alston. The possession of widely campanulate corolla limb, long and arcuate filaments and single ovary distinguish them to be *Beaumontia jerdoniana* and not *Chonemorpha fragrans*.

Although a climber worthy of introduction in gardens, there is no record of its introduction or its allied species, *B. grandiflora* Wall. in these islands. This species is found in Peninsular India and the present collections in rare and wild condition from the Little Andaman show disjunct distribution. Further, the occurrence in littoral forests and mangroves is peculiar to the known habitats of the species.

Specimens examined: L. Andamans: Hut Bay, *N. Bhargava* 3336 (PBL); *ibid.* 5127 (PBL).

2. **Ichnocarpus volubilis** (Lour.) Merr. in Philip. Jour. Sci. 21: 506. 1922. *Gardenia volubilis* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. 506. 1790. *Ichnocarpus ovatifolius* A. DC. Prodr. 8: 435. 1844; Hk. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 670. 1882.

Climbing shrubs with small white flowers in panicles and lanceolate-falcate, half inflexed corolla lobes.

This species is widely distributed from India to the Philippines, through Bangla Desh, Malaysia and Celebes. The record, on the basis of determination from several unidentified collections of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, adds to its wide distribution.

Specimens examined: SOUTH ANDAMANS: Farrargunj, *Thothathri* & *N. G. Nair* 1239 (PBL); Port Mouat, *King's collector* s. n. (CAL!). NORTH NICOBARS: Car Nicobar, *N. G. Nair* 1588 ; *ibid* 2655 (PBL); Katchal, *P. Chakraborty* 6050 (PBL).

3. **Rhynchodia rhynchosperma** (Wall.) K. Schum. in Engl. & Prantl, Pflanzenfam. 4^2: 173. 1895. *Echites rhynchosperma* Wall. Pl. As. Rar. 1: 43, t. 49. 1830. *Rhynchodia wallichii* Benth. ex Hk. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 667. 1882.

This species occurs in mainland India, Bangla Desh, Burma, Malaya Peninsula, Hainan and the Philippines. Its occurrence although very rare in the South Andaman Islands is an addition to its known distribution.

Specimens examined: SOUTH ANDAMANS: Boru Tang, *King's collector* 297 (CAL!); Rutland, *N. G. Nair* 6941 (PBL).

ASCLEPIADACEAE

1. **Cryptolepis buchananii** Roem. & Schult. Syst. Veg. 4: 409. 1819; Hk. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 5. 1883.

Several collections of this species were wrongly identified as *Toxocarpus kurzii* but they can be distinguished correctly by the possession of more than twenty pairs of closely placed lateral nerves anastomosing as intra-marginal nerve, free filaments and clavate appendage of corona.

The species occurs in India, N. Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka. The record from the Andamans establishes a continuity in its distribution.

Specimens examined: MIDDLE ANDAMANS: Long Isl., *N. Bhargava* 2844 (PBL). S. ANDAMANS: Brookesabad, *Balakrishnan* & *P. Chakraborty* 3084 (PBL); Corbyn's Cove, *Balakrishnan* 268 (PBL); Nayashahr, *Balakrishnan* 190 (PBL).

2. **Gymnema latifolium** Wall. in Wight, Contrib. Bot. Ind. 45. 1834; Hk. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 30. 1883.

Climbing shrubs with dichotomously forked axillary cymes. The coronal scales are produced into double villous, fleshy ridges in the sinus between corolla tube and gynostegium.

Several unidentified collections of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were determined and added to its already known distribution i.e. India (Assam, Meghalaya), Bangla Desh and Burma.

Specimens examined: NORTH ANDAMANS: Diglipur, *N. G. Nair* 4824 (PBL); Sibpur, *Balakrishnan* & *N. G. Nair* 4728 (PBL). M. ANDAMANS: Long Isl., *Parkinson* 1018 (CAL!). S. ANDAMANS: Anikhet, *King's collector* s. n. (CAL!); Tea Garden, *King's collector s. n.* (CAL!). NORTH NICOBARS: Katchal, *P. Chakraborty* 4652 (PBL).

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